

Executive Director's Report to the Colorado River Board of California

April 11, 2018

ADMINISTRATION

Minutes of the March 14, 2018 Meeting of the Colorado River Board

A draft of the minutes from the March 14, 2018, Board meeting is included in the Board folder for review and proposed adoption during the April 11th Board meeting.

New Board Member Orientation Notebook

Board staff recently prepared an updated orientation notebook with general information about the Colorado River Board of California, its member agencies, rules and regulations, general forms, and major Colorado River programs and activities. Copies of the orientation and information notebook for Board members and alternates will be distributed at the April board meeting.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN WATER REPORT

As of April 2nd, the water level at Lake Powell was 3,612.16 feet with 12.95 million acre-feet (MAF) of storage, or 53% of capacity. The water level at Lake Mead was 1,088.12 feet with 10.70 MAF of storage, or 41% of capacity. As of April 1st, the total system storage was 31.08 MAF, or 52% of capacity, which is about 1.20 MAF more than the total system storage at this time last year.

As of April 2nd, the Upper Colorado River basin reservoirs, excluding Lake Powell, ranged from 34% of capacity at Fontenelle, 85% of capacity at Flaming Gorge Reservoirs in Wyoming and Utah; 89% of capacity at Morrow Point and 64% of capacity at Blue Mesa Reservoirs in Colorado; and 73% of capacity at Navajo Reservoir in New Mexico. The February 2018 observed inflow and March 2018 inflow forecast into Lake Powell are 0.2 MAF (68% of normal) and 0.38 MAF (56% of normal), respectively.

On April 16th, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) will host a webinar for the Basin States and Mexico to roll out the results of the most probable April 2018 24-Month Study. Based on the 2007 Interim Guidelines for the Operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, there is a potential for an April adjustment to Lake Powell operations in the Upper Elevation Balancing Tier, based on the results of the April 24-Month Study projections of system storage and reservoir water surface elevations.

Colorado Basin River Forecast Center Water Supply Webinar

The Colorado River Basin River Forecast Center issued its “April 1, 2018 Water Supply Forecast Discussion” and held a water supply webinar on April 6th to provide an update of current and forecasted conditions. The first half of March experienced a high-pressure ridge and warm temperatures, a pattern that has persisted in the Basin since Fall 2017. By mid- to late-March, the Colorado River Basin (Basin) experienced increased storm activity that resulted in increased precipitation in the northwestern regions of the Basin. Precipitation for the remaining areas of the Basin was below normal entering April. Metrological models show a sub-tropical storm system moving into the Basin during the first weekend of April. It is anticipated that the storm system will have mild air, high-elevation freezing levels and possible rain at elevations above 10,000 feet. Long-term metrological models show an active weather pattern over the next two weeks, which may help improve average precipitation values.

Precipitation

Like the previous few months, precipitation in March started off dry, but precipitation levels increased in mid- to late- March. Most of the Basin received below average precipitation with exception of the northwest portion of the Basin, which includes the southwestern Wyoming, and the Duchesne River Basin which received near to above average precipitation (see Figure 1).

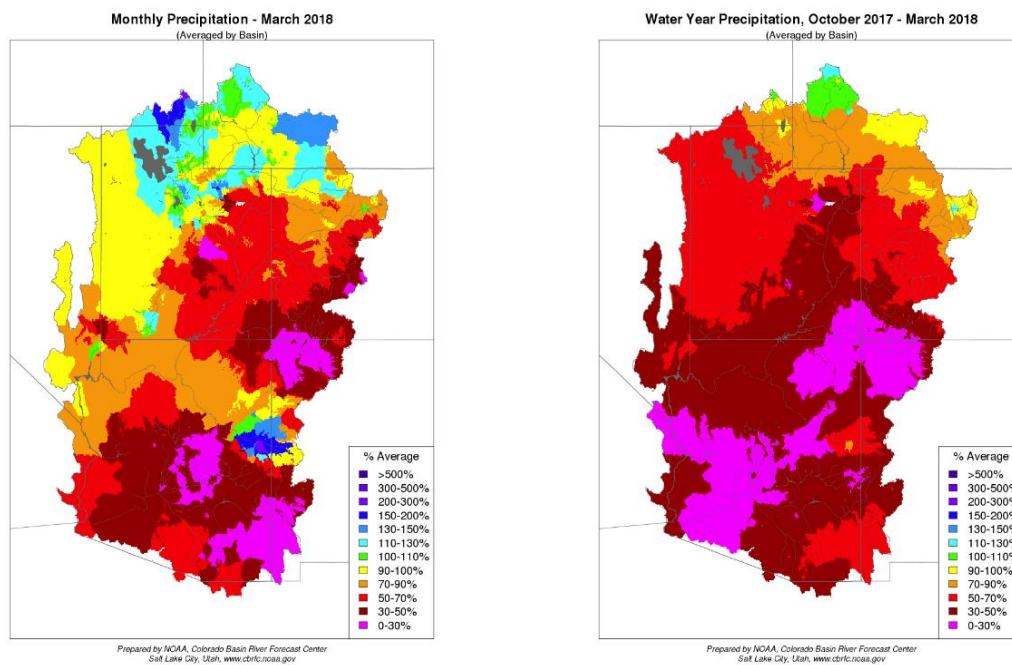


Figure 1: March 2018 and Water Year (October 2017-March 2018) Precipitation Distribution.

To date, precipitation conditions for Water Year – 2018 for most of the Basin have been below average, with the exception of the Upper Green River Basin in Wyoming and eastern headwaters of the Colorado River mainstem (see Figure 1).

Temperature

The mean temperatures in March were near normal which averted an early snow melt. By contrast, last year's March temperatures were above average, however the temperature effects were not as pronounced due to the above average precipitation the Basin had received.

Snowpack

Although storm activity during mid to late-March slightly improved snowpack conditions in the Green River Basin, poor snowpack conditions persisted into early-April throughout much of the Basin. In March, the SNOTEL Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) data showed record low values for historical snow ranking at a few sites. By April, it appears that seasonal temperatures helped maintain snowpack levels in higher elevations (see Figure 2). The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) also produces SWE maps of the western U.S. that covers the Colorado River Basin. Figure 3 shows the NRCS 1981-2010 percent median for SWE for the western U.S.

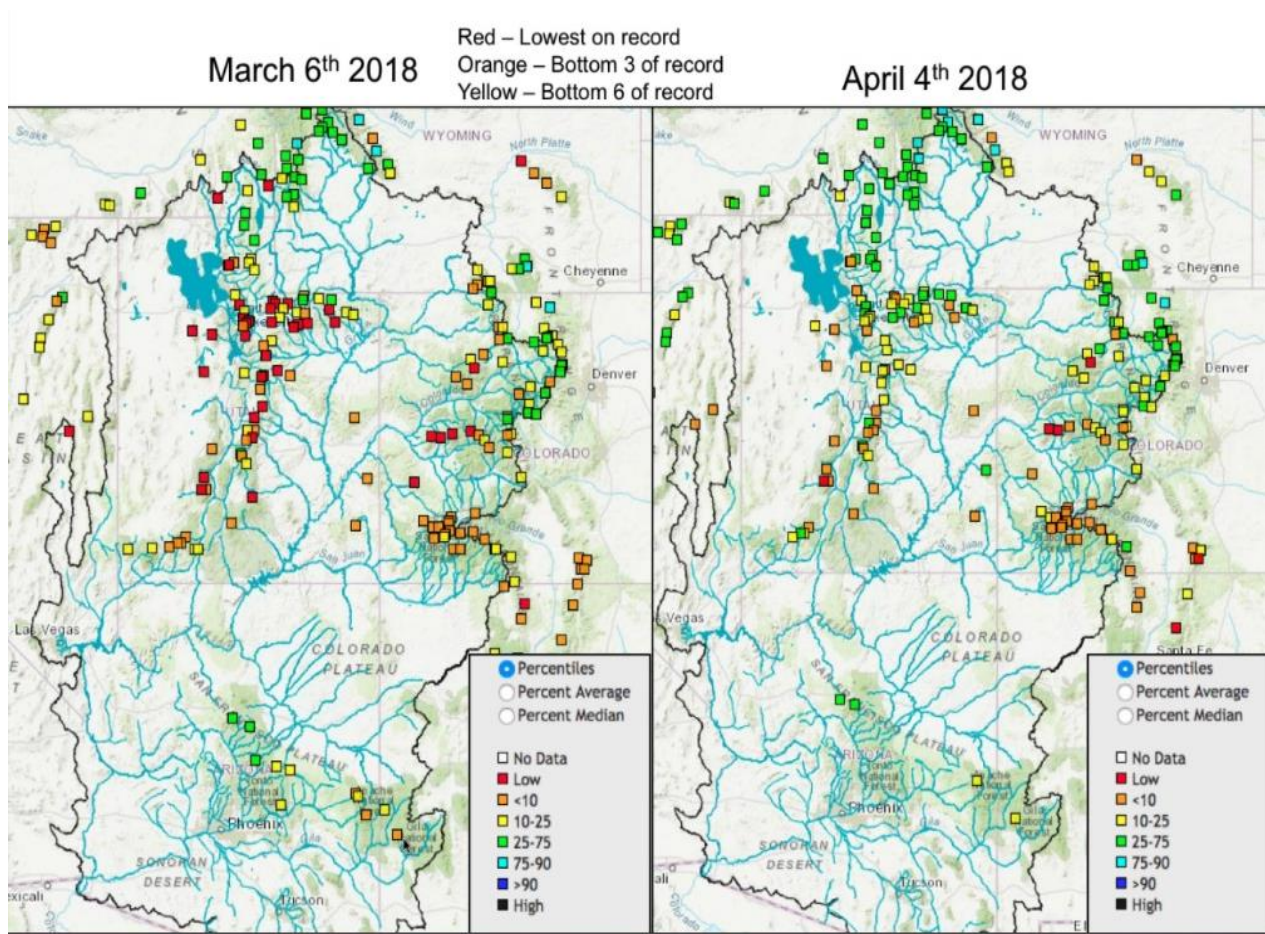


Figure 2: Snow Water Equivalent Historical Ranking of SNOTEL sites.

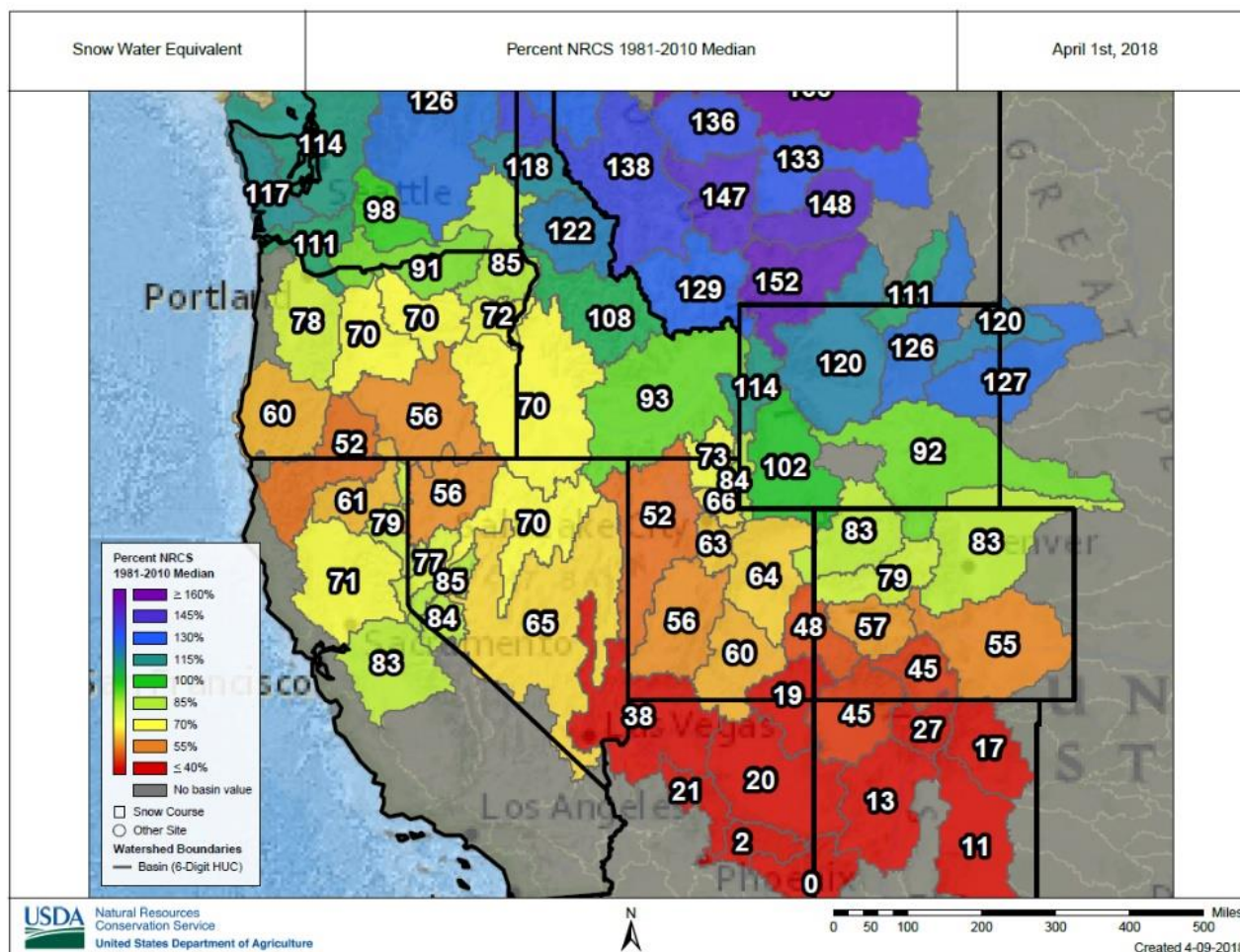


Figure 3: Natural Resource Conservation Service Snow Water Equivalent map.

Soil Moisture

Entering winter, the Basin experienced below average soil moisture conditions in several areas that can negatively impact spring runoff, with the exceptions of some areas, such as the Green River Basin. It is anticipated that dry soil moisture conditions, coupled with below average snowpack, will generate reduced spring runoff volumes. The opposite effect is anticipated for areas where snowpack and soil moistures conditions are above average. It is also noted that although Snow Water Equivalent levels this year are comparable to a very dry year in 2002, the expected runoff this year is expected to be considerably larger than in 2002 because this year followed a wet water year in 2017.

Forecasted Runoff

As of April 1st, the April to July streamflow volume forecasts have decreased since the March 1st forecast for most of the Basin, with the largest decreases occurring in the Dolores and San Juan River Basins. Forecasts increased slightly in the Green River and Duchesne River Basins. As of

March 15th, the April-July 2018 unregulated inflow into Lake Powell is projected to be 3.10 MAF, or 43% of normal, which is a decrease of 300,000 acre-feet since March 1st.

Accounting and Water Use Report for Calendar Year-2017

The Consolidated Decree of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, 547 U.S. 150 (2006) requires annual reporting of diversions, returns, and the consumptive use of Colorado River water. Reclamation is currently in the process of preparing the Accounting and Water Use Report for Calendar-Year 2017. Following the protocol from prior years, Reclamation has issued the first draft containing specific water use pertaining to each Lower Basin state on March 30th. A copy of the California portion of the draft report has been included in the Board hand-out materials. Comments on these state-specific sections of the draft 2017 report were to be submitted to Reclamation by Monday, April 9th. After a brief comment review period and addressing comments from the Lower Basin, Reclamation will issue the second draft containing the combined reports for the three Lower Basin states and Mexico. After a second round of review and addressing any additional comments, Reclamation is expected to release the final 2017 Water Accounting Report in mid-May 2018. Staff will provide an update on the status and review of the report at subsequent Board meetings.

STATUS OF COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROGRAM REPORTS

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Each year in the spring, the Board submits testimony letters to congressional subcommittees in support of the upcoming fiscal year (FY) appropriations for the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Reclamation's Basinwide Program and the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) salinity control efforts. The testimony supports the funding levels adopted by the Salinity Control Forum and Advisory Council during the fall 2017 meetings. The funding requests for FY-2019 are \$10.1 million for Reclamation's Basinwide Program, \$13.3 million for EQIP Financial Assistance, and \$1.5 million for BLM's new Aquatic Habitat Management program (formerly Soil, Water and Air Program). Continued implementation of these federal programs will help to prevent further degradation of the quality of Colorado River water supplies and increased economic damages. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Central Arizona Project are also submitting testimony letters in support of the funding requests. Copies of the Board's testimony memoranda have been included in the Board folder.

The next Salinity Work Group meeting has been scheduled to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 12th.

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program

A technical subcommittee of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program will meet via webinar on April 12th to decide on whether to recommend a series of new experimental releases from Glen Canyon Dam during the summer of 2018. The Technical Work Group (TWG) will also meet on April 23-24 in Phoenix, Arizona, and the Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) will meet via webinar on May 22.

Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

The Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) Work Group met via webinar on April 5th. The group discussed the recent addition of the northern Mexican gartersnake to the program as a covered species and some resulting administrative changes that must be made to the LCR MSCP documents. Reclamation's LCR MSCP staff also presented options for handling non-federal funding contributed to the program but currently unspent. These funds will likely be spent in the later years of the program, once set funding levels decrease. Reclamation has proposed moving this unspent money to state accounts where it can accrue interest and will remain available for program needs.

The LCR MSCP Steering Committee will meet April 25th in Las Vegas, Nevada, and the Work Group will meet again on May 9-10 in San Diego, California.

Water Quality Programs

There are three main large-scale remediation projects with the goal of protecting the water quality of the Colorado River. These include the Uranium Mill Tailings Remediation and Relocation Project near Moab, Utah; the Las Vegas Wash Perchlorate contamination remediation; and the Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) Topock Compressor Station Remediation Project. Discussed below is the background and status of each of these projects.

Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project

As of February 20, 2018, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has shipped 9 million of 16 million tons (or 56%) of the uranium tailings via train from the banks of the Colorado River, near the city of Moab, Utah, to a permanent, engineered disposal site thirty-two miles north, near Crescent Junction, Utah, where the radioactive sand is buried under a cap of 9-foot-thick rock and native soils.

The UMTRA Project site is located approximately three miles northwest of Moab in Grand County, Utah, and includes the former Atlas Minerals Corporation uranium-ore processing facility. The site encompasses 480 acres, of which approximately 130 acres is covered by a uranium mill tailings pile. The uranium-ore mining site was operated by the Uranium Reduction Company from 1956 to 1962 when the assets were sold to Atlas Minerals Corporation. Uranium concentrate, the milling product, was sold to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission through December 1970. During its years of operation, the mill processed approximately 1,400 tons per day. When processing ceased in 1984, an estimated 16 million tons of uranium tailings and tailings-contaminated soil were present in an unlined impoundment on the property. Decommissioning activities were conducted by Atlas between 1988 and 1995 until Atlas declared bankruptcy. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers as the Trustee of the Moab Mill Reclamation Trust and licensee for the site. The Trustee used reclamation bond funds to initiate site reclamation, conduct groundwater studies, and perform site maintenance. In October 2001, under the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act, the title for the site was transferred to DOE, specifically the DOE office in Grand Junction, Colorado, which now has primary responsibility for the site.

The main project goals include moving the mill tailings away from the Colorado River, protecting the river by intercepting groundwater contaminants, and reclaiming project sites at Moab

and Crescent Junction. The tailings are moved by train twice a week. The trains have up to 40 railcars, each holding 4 lidded containers, for a total of about 4,600 tons of tailings per shipment. The shipments began in April 2009. The total cost of the project is estimated at about \$1 billion. At the current removal rate, it is estimated that the last of the tailings will be relocated in 2034.

The groundwater remediation portion of the project consists of a well field between the pile and the Colorado River to intercept contaminated groundwater. The active groundwater remediation protects potential suitable habitat areas adjacent to the site and to remove ammonia and uranium from the groundwater. A freshwater “curtain” injection creates a hydraulic barrier as an additional way of minimizing discharge of ammonia to the river. Groundwater remediation is expected to continue for a few years after the pile is removed.

Las Vegas Wash Perchlorate Contamination

Las Vegas Wash is a natural drainage channel for the entire 2,193 square miles of the Las Vegas Valley in Clark County in southern Nevada. It is the primary outlet for urban runoff, treated wastewater and shallow groundwater seepage from the valley into Lake Mead and the Colorado River.

Perchlorate was first detected in the Lower Colorado River in 1997. The sources were traced upstream to the Las Vegas Wash through contaminated groundwater and surface water stemming from a manufacturing facility owned by Kerr-McGee Chemical LLC (currently Tronox LLC) and the former Pacific Engineering and Production Company of Nevada site, owned by American Pacific Corporation (AMPAC). As the owner of the Tronox property, Nevada Environmental Response Trust operates and maintains a groundwater remediation system that reduces the perchlorate concentration before discharging the treated water into the Wash. As an additional treatment, an ion-exchange system is currently being implemented. Endeavour, LLC, formed in 2015 to continue AMPAC remediation efforts, implements an ex-situ remediation system that extracts the contaminated groundwater, treats it, and then discharges it back into Las Vegas Wash. Concentrations in the Las Vegas Wash have decreased by 95% since 1997. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection continues to work with federal, state, local agencies, and property owners to develop groundwater treatment technologies.

PG&E Topock Compressor Station Remediation Project

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) operates a gas compressor station in San Bernardino County near Topock, Arizona, which is about 15 miles southeast of the city of Needles, California. From 1951 to 1969, untreated wastewater containing Chromium VI was discharged into Bat Cave Wash, a normally dry streambed that drains into the Colorado River. A minimum cumulative total of 108 million gallons of untreated wastewater is estimated to have been discharged. PG&E entered into a Corrective Action Consent Agreement with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) in 1996 to evaluate the nature and extent of releases of hazardous substances, and to identify, develop and implement appropriate corrective measures to protect public health and environment. In 2005, PG&E signed a similar agreement with U.S. Department of Interior as the federal lead agency to protect lands owned by the federal government.

The affected groundwater zone lies 80 to 175 feet below the ground surface and is approximately 2,400 feet long and 1,300 feet wide. In 2004, the DTSC required PG&E to implement

Interim Measures to extract and treat the contaminated groundwater to control movement of the plume and to protect the Colorado River until a final cleanup plan can be designed, constructed, and implemented. On 2011, DTSC selected an in-situ groundwater treatment approach with freshwater flushing and certified a Final EIR. The remedy consists of injection and extraction wells along a road west of the Colorado River. The injected water stimulates growth of harmless, naturally occurring bacteria which then create geochemical conditions that remove hexavalent chromium from groundwater by converting it to trivalent chromium. Extraction wells near the river act as a barrier to prevent contaminants from reaching the river. In May 2015, DTSC determined that a Subsequent EIR (SEIR) was required to evaluate potential impacts resulting from modifications made to the selected groundwater remedy following the 2011 Final Groundwater Remedy EIR and the 2013 Addendum to the EIR. A draft SEIR was published in January 2017 and DTSC is expected to certify that SEIR in April. Construction for the groundwater remediation is scheduled to start in fall of 2018 and completed by 2023, followed by 30 years of operations, maintenance, and monitoring.

Another effort lead by DTSC focuses on soil remediation. Under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, PG&E is conducting the soil investigation phase of the cleanup process to evaluate the nature and extent of soil contamination at the Topock site. In 2015, DTSC prepared and certified a Soil Investigation EIR. As part of the soil characterization effort, a draft Soil Risk Assessment report is expected to be done in August 2018. The risk assessment report will help guide decisions on potential risks to human and ecological health at the site, as well as on the need for soil remediation. The Draft Soil Facility Investigation/ Remedial Investigation Report is expected to be completed in February 2019.

Desert Energy Projects

Included in the Board packet is a Federal Register Notice of Intent to Prepare a Joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report and Possible Land Use Plan Amendment for the proposed Recurrent Energy Crimson Solar Project in Riverside County, CA. The project owner, Recurrent Energy, proposes to construct, operate, and ultimately the decommissioning of a 350-megawatt utility-scale solar photovoltaic project on approximately 2,500 acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The proposed project is located 13 miles west of Blythe in eastern Riverside County. Board staff submitted a comment letter during the public scoping period requesting that the EIS/EIR address and analyze any proposed water uses as well as any potential impact to Colorado River water resources because of construction, operations, and maintenance activities for the project. The preparation of the EIS/EIR is expected to take about a year and Board staff will continue to monitor the status of this project.

Status of the Quagga Mussel

The quagga mussel, an invasive species, was first detected in the Western U.S. in January 2007 in Lake Mead. By the end of the year, the presence of quagga mussels had been confirmed at 11 different reservoirs across the Lower Colorado River and Southern California regions. By the end of 2017, the mussels have been found at 43 locations in the state, almost all of them in Southern California.

Quagga mussels proliferate rapidly and can adhere to a wide variety of surfaces, and therefore can damage, coat, or plug important water structures, including drains, grates, pipes, and siphons. In Lake Mead, for example, quagga densities increased from approximately 1-2 per square mile in February 2007 to 10,000 per square meter in January 2008. Quagga mussels, as a filter feeder, can also have cascading effects on water quality and food chains. By filtering out suspended particles and phytoplankton that form the basis of aquatic food chains, quagga mussels can destabilize the food resources necessary to support both native and nonnative fish. Quagga filtration of the water column also allows for more light to penetrate into reservoirs, leading to the proliferation of algae and aquatic weeds that can clog trash racks and pipes.

Although quagga mussels have the potential to cause considerable damage to water delivery infrastructure, thus far most impacts in the southwest have been moderate. State, federal, and local agencies have focused on limiting the spread of the mussels to unaffected areas through boat inspection and cleaning stations. The development of guidelines for the release of water from infested areas has also limited the spread of the species. For areas already exposed to quagga mussels, some of the most common methods of quagga control are chlorine treatment and desiccation, both of which can lead to quagga mortality. A number of new methods for quagga control are being researched, including the use of UV light treatment, turbulence to prevent mussel attachment, biological controls such as targeted molluscicides or predator species, manipulation of water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen and temperature, and coatings which can limit mussel attachment. The Bureau of Reclamation is also hold a research competition for new methods to control quagga mussels in open water, where conventional treatment options can be especially limited.

Status of the Tamarisk Beetle

Since being released in the western U.S. in the early 2000s, the tamarisk beetle has spread quickly across the region. The beetle preferentially feeds on tamarisk, or salt cedar, a nonnative species imported from Asia over a century ago, which now lines many western rivers and streams. Through repeated herbivory, or defoliation, the tamarisk beetle can kill tamarisk in approximately 5-7 years, and biologists estimate eventual mortality of 70-85% of tamarisk in areas affected by the beetle. Although native habitat can reestablish in some areas after tamarisk mortality, active revegetation and ongoing maintenance may be required in many areas in the Lower Colorado River Basin to encourage the replacement of tamarisk with native species, rather than other noxious weeds. The alteration of riparian conditions, standing dead tamarisk, and the salty soil conditions left behind by tamarisk are a barrier to the native plant establishment. An additional concern posed by the tamarisk beetle is that it defoliates tamarisk during the peak nesting season (May through July) of many riparian bird species. This has the potential to reduce the nesting success, for example, of the endangered southwestern willow flycatcher, which often nests in tamarisk because of limited suitable native riparian habitat.

The tamarisk beetle continued to spread down the Lower Colorado River and into Arizona in 2017, as indicated by the teal dots in Figure 4, below.

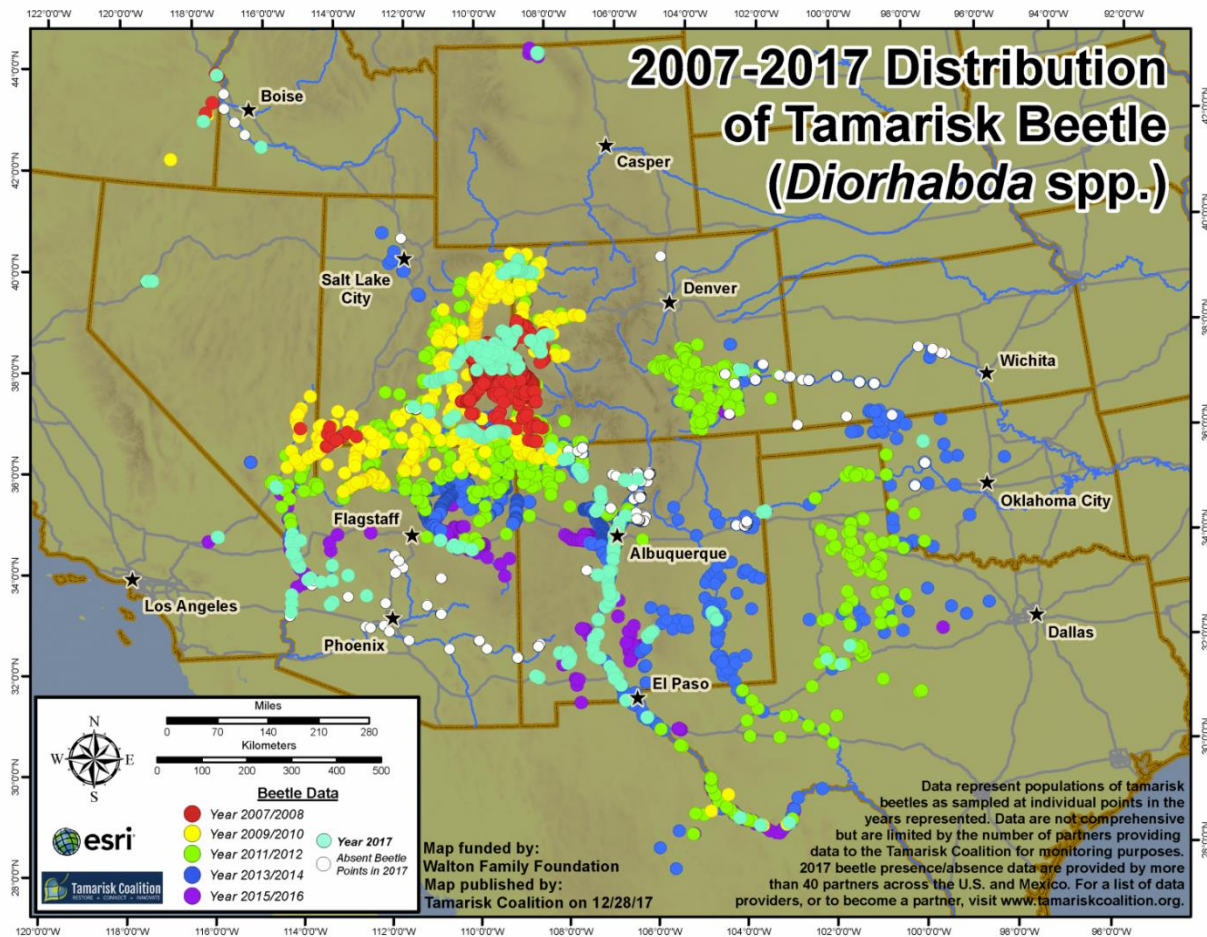


Figure 4. 2007-2017 Distribution of the Tamarisk Beetle.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Announcement

On March 22, 2018 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced that, after completing a species status assessment and five-year review, it planned to propose a down-listing reclassification of the humpback chub from endangered to threatened under the Endangered Species Act. An important part of the determination was that the species' five main populations are currently persisting with little human intervention. The largest population, approximately 12,000 fish at the Little Colorado River confluence in the Grand Canyon, appears stable. A proposed reclassification rule and revised recovery plan will be developed in the coming year.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND UPDATES

University of Arizona Center for Climate Adaptation Science Center Workshop "Colorado River: Building a Science Agenda," April 3-4, 2018

On April 3-4, the University of Arizona's Center for Climate Adaptation Science Center

(Center) held a workshop in Tucson, Arizona, for a selected group of invitees from various academic institutions and federal, tribal, state and local water agencies. The purpose of the two-day workshop was initiate a process to “...develop an interdisciplinary, holistic and useful science agenda to support the management of the Colorado River.” The Center held a first workshop in October 2017 that was intended to be “...an interdisciplinary conversation...” among thirty-five academics and science researchers across a broad spectrum of disciplines, including tree-ring researchers, ecologists, climate scientists, sediment and river experts, and experts in legal and institutional and governance issues. A copy of the conclusions section of the final report from the October 2017 workshop has been included in the Board folder materials.

During the recent workshop there were presentations associated with themes identified in the first workshop, including: the status of interdisciplinary science research; the science of extreme events and tipping points; holistic watershed management concepts; and environmental and social justice concepts. The workshop agenda has been included in the Board folder materials. The workshop attendees also participated in a number of breakout sessions that explored these themes in more detail. In the closing discussions of the full group there seemed to be some consensus around the following concepts:

- The science and academic community would like a better understanding of the science needs and/or research questions that need to be answered in support of water managers involved in various Colorado River Basin decision-making processes; and in a related vein, what potential funding sources are available to address critical research or science needs;
- There needs to be a more comprehensive effort directed at managing, organizing and making available much of the scientific data and information related to the Colorado River Basin and western United States that can be readily accessible to decision-makers;
- It was recommended that rather than simply relying on probabilistic determinations of future outcomes, the concept of “scenario planning” should also be utilized in on-going and future Colorado River Basin decision-making processes; and
- It was recommended that there needs to be a continuing conversation among Colorado River Basin stakeholders associated with stakeholder and community engagement, public education, and institutional and governance processes related to Colorado River Basin decision-making processes.

It is expected that the Center will issue a proceedings and synthesis document for the workshop in the next few months. Finally, there was a recommendation that Reclamation, perhaps in partnership with the National Science Foundation, should organize and convene a Colorado River Science Agenda conference in the next 1-2 years to continue the dialog initiated in these two workshops hosted by the Center.

Washington D.C. Updates

Appropriations Update

On March 23rd, the President signed into law the 2018 Omnibus \$1.3 trillion spending package that funds the government through the rest of the fiscal year. The 2018 Omnibus spending package contains strong support for Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) programs and Bureau of Reclamation programs. Some of the highlights are included below.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Programs

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program within the Department of Agriculture NRCS is funded at \$150 million. This program provides farmers technical support to better manage and conserve their land against the threat of flood and erosion. The Omnibus also included beneficial language for this program that waives the acreage limit for non-flood control projects, increasing threshold trigger for Congressional notification to \$25 million, and prioritizes funding for regional efforts on ag/irrigation and fish/wildlife. There were no cuts to the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives (EQIP) program and for the first time in a decade there were no cuts to Farm Bill conservation programs.

WaterSMART

WaterSMART received a significant funding boost, for Fiscal Year (FY) 18 it is funded at \$104 million which is an increase of \$29 million over FY-17. The WaterSMART grants program is funded at \$34 million in FY-18, this is a \$10 million increase from FY-17. Overall, the WaterSMART program now receives twice as much federal funding than it did in FY-15.

Additionally, the Emergency Drought Resilience Act was reauthorized through 2020 and spending caps under this program were raised from \$90 million to \$120 million.

Salton Sea

The Omnibus spending package also included Salton Sea Project Report Language that encourages the Department of the Interior to implement the Memorandum of Understanding between DOI and California, request future funds from Congress, and brief relevant Congressional Committees on program progress.

System Conservation Pilot Program

Finally, the Omnibus includes report language that allocates \$5 million to the System Conservation Pilot Program (SCPP) and the bill notes that federal agencies must still comply with report language from previous House and Senate versions of the bill.

Nominations

On March 6th, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing with United States Geological Survey (USGS) Director Nominee Dr. James F. Reilly, II. Reilly is a veteran of three NASA space shuttle missions and has spent years as a field geologist, earning a doctorate from the University of Texas, Dallas. His confirmation does not appear to be controversial but his vote before the committee is still pending and thereafter a vote still must come before the full Senate.

Ms. Susan Combs who has been awaiting a nomination to be Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget has been appointed by Interior Secretary Zinke as acting Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Mr. Jason Larrabee who previously held this position has left the Department to pursue other interests. Ms. Combs will remain in this role until the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and then the full Senate votes on her nomination to be Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget.

Mr. Ryan Nelson has been nominated to serve as Solicitor for the Department of the Interior. Ryan previously served in the Bush Administration as deputy assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice division on Environment and Natural Resources. On January 30th he was voted out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and is awaiting a vote before the full Senate.

Committee and other Government Activities

House Natural Resources Committee Hearings and Markups

On Wednesday, April 11th at 10:15 am there will be a full Committee markup to go over pending legislation. The Committee has not yet provided a list of which legislation they will be working on, but will post that information once it is released on-line at the following website:

<https://naturalresources.house.gov/calendar/eventsingle.aspx?EventID=404326>

On Thursday, April 12th at 2 pm there will be a Water, Power, and Oceans Subcommittee hearing on the President's FY-2019 budgets for the Bureau of Reclamation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the four power marketing administrations.

National Integrated Drought Information System Meeting

Finally, there will be a NOAA National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) public meeting of its executive council on April 17th, in Washington, D.C. The council is expected to address federal drought coordination efforts, monitoring networks, research, and water utility risk.
